

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE RIGHTS OF AMERICAN LABOR SHOULD BE RESPECTED

HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 1995

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to state my strong opposition to efforts now being made by the Republican Majority to weaken U.S. laws that protect the rights of American workers.

The United States has a proud labor history based on independent unions and the progress achieved in the living standards of working class American families reflects this history. America's unions have played a central role in guaranteeing that workers in our country participate in the benefits of economic growth. American labor struggled for decades to ensure that the rights of working men and women were respected by employers and public officials responsible for making and enforcing our Nation's laws.

U.S. labor laws benefit all working families, regardless of whether they may participate in a collective bargaining organization. Landmark legislation enacted in the 1930's established a minimum wage and the 40-hour week, protected our Nation's children from dangerous and exploitative working conditions, and guaranteed the rights of Americans to bargain collectively. Tragically, Americans labor laws are currently under attack by the new Republican majority in the House.

Republican Leaders in the House have proposed to revise or eliminate legal rights established as long as six decades ago. Rights taken for granted by most Americans are now in jeopardy. House Majority Leader RICHARD ARMEY has stated that he not only opposed any increase in the minimum wage but would instead advocate the repeal of this historic U.S. labor law.

One clear attempt to have Congress retreat from the labor rights protected currently by U.S. law is H.R. 743, the Team Act. This bill would amend the National Labor Relations Act to permit employers to establish company labor organizations that would effectively compete with independent unions. H.R. 743 would overturn existing law which prohibits employers from establishing management-controlled worker groups to oversee workplace issue. The intent of this legislation is to set aside National Labor Relations Board ruling that have prevented nonunion employers from using sham company unions to discourage the organization of independent collective bargaining units.

I believe that the House must reject the Team Act and any other similar legislation that would undermine the rights of American workers to unionize. The National Labor Relations Act has succeeded in promoting fair and open negotiation between labor and management over workplace issues important to both parties. Abandoning the principles of this landmark legislation is wrong.

Another example of an attack on labor is the plan to repeal the Davis-Bacon Act that benefits all American communities by ensuring that federally funded construction projects are built by construction companies employing skilled and experienced workers. Davis-Bacon denies unscrupulous fly-by-night operators an opportunity to undercut local wages. Davis-Bacon has also saved taxpayers money by ensuring that qualified companies are used to complete Federal construction projects on-time and on-budget.

Without Davis-Bacon, more than a half million American construction workers will see their wages pushed down by fly-by-night contractors. Legitimate companies will be put under pressure to pay substandard wages. Federal income tax receipts would also be reduced by at least \$1 billion a year if Davis-Bacon were repealed.

The results of Davis-Bacon repeal can be observed at the State level. The nine States that have repealed State prevailing wage laws have seen construction wages fall and State treasuries have lost substantial income and sale tax revenues. In Utah, the size of cost overruns on State road construction tripled. The use of less skilled and less experienced construction workers has also led to an increase in the number of injuries and fatalities in the workplace.

A repeal of the Davis-Bacon Act is simply a bad idea. Any imagined benefit of a Davis-Bacon repeal is far outweighed by the costs in dollars and in the lives of American workers. I urge my colleagues in the House to just say no to the repeal of the Davis-Bacon Act.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that each Member of the House should let their constituents know where they stand on the issue of protecting the legal rights of American working men and women. I hope my colleagues will join with me in fighting to ensure that the U.S. House of Representatives respects the right of American labor.

IN APPRECIATION OF THE NEW BRITAIN MUSICAL CLUB ON THEIR 75TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. NANCY L. JOHNSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 1995

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride and appreciation that I extend my congratulations to the New Britain Musical Club on the occasion of its 75th anniversary. The members of the club, which was formed in 1920 by Theron Wolcott Hart, will celebrate this milestone at its annual banquet this evening.

The New Britain Musical Club has grown throughout the decades, with members first gathering in each others' homes and now at the First Church of Christ Congregational. At their monthly performances, members and guests of the club present vocal and instru-

mental selections representing a broad range of musical interests. The New Britain Musical Club has offered the citizens of the Hardware City an opportunity to attend performances of dance, the classics, and popular music combined with good fellowship with their neighbors.

The club members have also demonstrated their love of music through the establishment of scholarships to students with outstanding musical ability for the Julliard School of Music. For close to 50 years, the New Britain Musical Club has sponsored an Advent concert of Handel's Messiah for the community. The club is a valuable asset in New Britain, CT's rich cultural fabric where the presentation of music and art is highly prized.

A TRIBUTE TO ROBERT SESSIONS

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 1995

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention the untimely passing of a fine man and an outstanding public servant, chief of police Robert Sessions of Barstow, CA. Chief Sessions, a 28-year member of the department and an inspiring presence to the city of Barstow, died on May 20 after a brief battle with cancer.

Bob Sessions was born on March 23, 1940 and received a A.A. degree in education from Barstow Community College and a B.S. degree in sociology from Chapman College. He also graduated from the FBI's National Academy. In 1963, Bob married Carol Dawson and later they adopted two children, Jon and Jennifer. Together they moved to Barstow to make their home and work for Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway. Four years later, Bob became a reserve officer with the Barstow Police Department and was sworn in as a full time peace officer in 1968.

Over the years, Bob worked his way through the ranks of the Barstow Police Department assuming the position of patrol officer, K-9 officer, detective, sergeant, lieutenant, and captain. In September 1985 Bob was promoted to chief of police. During his tenure, Chief Sessions implemented numerous programs and projects including the Drug Abuse Resistance and Education [DARE] Program, the Retired Senior Volunteer Program [RSVP], the Community Oriented Policing and Problem Solving Program, and many others.

Chief Sessions' involvement in and support for numerous professional organizations is well known. He was a past president of the San Bernardino County Chiefs' Association, as well as a member of the California Chiefs of Police Association, the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the California Peace Officer's Association, and many others. In addition, Chief Sessions played an extraordinary and active role in our civic and community life as a member of the Church of Jesus Christ

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

and Latter Day Saints, and participating in the Barstow Rodeo, scouting programs, and the reading program in local schools.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, and Bob's family and many friends in paying tribute to this fine man. Chief Sessions was dearly loved and respected by the entire Barstow community and he will be greatly missed. Indeed, he touched and protected the lives of many people and it is only fitting that the House of Representatives honor him today.

AN AMENDMENT TO TREAT ACADEMIC HEALTH CENTERS LIKE OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF THE EXCLUSION FOR EMPLOYER-PROVIDED HOUSING

HON. AMO HOUGHTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 1995

Mr. HOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I am joined today by Mr. RANGEL, and Mrs. MALONEY, in introducing legislation to provide an exclusion for employer-provided housing for academic health centers the same as provided to other educational institutions. In the 1986 Tax Reform Act, Congress enacted a safe harbor provision for college and university-owned housing provided to certain faculty and staff. Under the safe harbor provision, the difference between the fair market value and the actual rent for campus housing provided to employees of an educational institution is excluded from gross income to the employees. In the 1986 Act, academic health centers were not included in the safe harbor provision.

The legislation that is being introduced today would afford the same safe harbor provision to academic health centers, and place them on equal footing with colleges and universities. I believe that academic health centers are important national resources that provide significant contributions to the Nation's understanding and treatment of diseases afflicting our citizens.

The arguments that applied to the safe harbor provision for colleges and universities in the 1986 tax law are the same arguments that apply to an academic health center.

The benefits of providing faculty and staff housing enables the center to attract and retain a full-time faculty and staff to fulfill the mission of the institution. For institutions located in high rent areas such as New York City, this provision is essential for the institution to carry out its missions of patient care, education, and research.

Second, many of the tenants of academic center-owned housing are pursuing advanced degrees and training at the center and usually at substantial financial hardship. In addition, the faculty and staff of an academic health center are often living in the same building as faculty and staff of a neighboring university.

Our bill would amend the definition of "educational institution" under section 119(d) of the Internal Revenue Code. The amendment would ensure that academic health centers, which are not part of a college or university, but nevertheless are teaching institutions, would qualify for the section 119(d) special valuation rule. This change would correct the

anomalous situation under current law where a qualified educational institution can use the rule and an academic health center cannot, even though the two institutions must hire and compete for the same highly qualified employees.

The proposed amendment narrowly defines "academic health center" to focus only on rectifying the competitive problem that I've described. Under the proposed amendment, the academic health center must: First, qualify as a tax exempt hospital or medical research organization eligible to receive charitable contributions, second, receive graduate medical education Federal funding, and third, engage in and teach basic and clinical medical science and research with the organization's own standing faculty.

We believe that the legislation will allow for a fair and equitable competitive market for these skilled and qualified employees.

TRIBUTE TO DR. RICHARD TENNESSEN

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 1995

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this occasion to commend one of the island's premier educators, Dr. Richard Tennesen. Through the years, has made great contributions toward the development of Guam through his work in the field of education. It is only befitting that he was selected as this year's Association of Community College Trustees [ACCT], Pacific Region Trustee Leadership Awardee.

Dr. Tennesen's roots on the island run deep. He first came to the island as a contract teacher back in 1955. He moved on to become the principal of Barrigada Junior High, and later of George Washington High School. He also served as superintendent of schools under Gov. Manuel Guerrero and as the dean of the University of Guam's College of Education.

It was, however, at his present post as chairman of the Guam Community College board of trustees that Dr. Tennesen received this coveted award from the ACCT. His selection is truly a great honor, considering the fact that he was chosen over hundreds of trustee chairmen from all areas in the Pacific region, including Oregon, Washington, British Columbia, Nevada, Arizona, California, and Hawaii. Dr. Tennesen's selection also marks the first time that a trustee from Guam won the award.

For over three decades, Dr. Richard Tennesen directly assisted in the development of Guam through his work in the field of education. Having been a former colleague of Dr. Tennesen and an educator myself, I understand and appreciate the significance of his efforts. I commend him for all the good work that he has done for the island of Guam and congratulate him on winning this prestigious award. On behalf of the people of Guam, I join his wife, the former Julie Taitano and his children, Lori and Gene, in proudly celebrating the outcome of his hard work. We commend his work and his contributions to the island of Guam.

SALUTING SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT DR. JACK R. ANDERSON

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 1995

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, permit me to take this opportunity to bring to the attention of our colleagues an outstanding individual who has garnered widespread respect and admiration throughout southeastern New York.

Dr. Jack R. Anderson has been superintendent of schools in the East Ramapo School District, in Rockland County, NY, since 1977. He has brought national, and even international, recognition to the East Ramapo School District through his educational vision, his leadership, and his strong support for program which had been initiated in his community.

East Ramapo was a culturally and ethnically diverse community when Dr. Anderson first arrived. Although that diversity still exists, Dr. Anderson has devoted himself to bringing all in the community closer together. When he first arrived, all eleven labor unions who do business with the East Ramapo School District were without contracts, the district was in the midst of austerity budgets, enrollment in the schools was declining, the community was factionalized, and the NAACP has filed student and staff discrimination charges.

In a short period of time, Dr. Anderson negotiated contracts, ended the labor crisis, re consolidated and reorganized the schools to more accurately reflect population patterns, and resolved all discrimination issues with the NAACP.

Because of his outstanding record of 18 years of service, Dr. Jack Anderson was designated as the New York State Superintendent of the Year earlier this year by the American Association of School Administrators. More recently, he was designated by the same group as one of the four top school administrators in the entire Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I have enjoyed a close working relationship with Dr. Anderson for many years. I consider him to be an astute and insightful individual, who strongly believes that the education of our young people is an investment in the future of our society, and is therefore our most important priority.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all of our colleagues to join with me in saluting an outstanding individual, Superintendent Dr. Jack R. Anderson of the East Ramapo School District.

SETTING INTERNATIONAL PRIORITIES

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 1995

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, the bill before us provides an opportunity to reorder our international priorities and put our fiscal house in order. This bill represents the first major reform in overseas operations in 50 years by slashing \$1.8 billion from the President's 1996 fiscal year request.

This bill eliminates AID, USIA, and ACDA, three bloated and inefficient agencies and

consolidates their relevant functions within the State Department. This \$200 million reduction in operating expenses abolishes duplicative legislative, legal, and administrative personnel. In addition, with the savings derived from the ending these wasteful programs, we are able to fully fund narcotics control, antiterrorism, and security programs.

Streamlining the foreign aid bureaucracy and prioritizing our commitments abroad allows us to continue our deficit slashing agenda. The bill moves us closer to that goal and represents a step in the right direction. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to keep our budgetary goals in mind as we continue to debate and fine tune this bill.

HISTORY PROPERLY DISPLAYED

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 1995

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member would like to commend to his colleagues the following editorial from the May 16, 1995, Omaha World-Herald. This editorial properly praises the National Archives for its straightforward approach to displaying World War II artifacts, photos, letters, and recordings. As the editorial notes, the National Archives has appropriately chosen to allow visitors to examine the display without being subjected to unnecessary and slanted commentary.

[From the Omaha World-Herald, May 16, 1995]

SIMPLE ARTIFACTS, PHOTOS, LETTERS
DESCRIBE WAR; NO NEED FOR 'SPIN'

While the Smithsonian Institution was giving itself a black eye over its proposed Enola Gay display, a different kind of World War II exhibit was being prepared a few blocks away.

Historians at the National Archives assembled artifacts, photographs, letters and recordings to tell the story of America's involvement in World War II from Pearl Harbor to V-J Day. Their display tells the story with power and poignancy—and without the accusatory spin that tainted the Smithsonian's proposed Enola Gay display, with its condemnation of the U.S. use of atomic weapons.

The Archives display includes General Eisenhower's handwritten draft of the statement with which he planned to blame himself if the Normandy invasion failed. There is a bit of red fabric cut from the American flag that was surrendered to the Japanese on Corregidor. The cloth was preserved by American POWs, carried on the Bataan death march as a sacred symbol of their love for America, passed from one GI to another until the end of the war.

The Pearl Harbor attack is stunningly seen in a film shot by a Navy photographer who happened to be on deck with his camera when the bombs started to fall. Hitler and his cronies are shown in a photo album kept by Eva Braun. The display includes photos of battle scenes, victory celebrations and everyday life in the 1940s.

Giving the display a special quality are letters and diaries penned by the great and the ordinary.

A declassified message from Prime Minister Winston Churchill to President Franklin Roosevelt is signed only with the word "Prime." An American mother writes movingly to a son who will never live to read her words.

The letters come from both sides of the battle line. A letter by a Japanese officer explains why he felt the war was justified—America, he said, had denied his country access to natural resources. A Japanese soldier writes tenderly of his concern for his young sister as the tide of war turns against Japan. Gen. Erwin Rommel of the Wehrmacht expresses affection for his wife.

Of the U.S. use of atomic bombs, the text says, "Argument about their employment has continued almost increasingly ever since 1945, but in the context of the time, they were seen as, and almost certainly were; life-saving shortcuts to the end of the war."

The assessment is reasonable.

A few days ago, a citizen's committee made public a report about the future of the Smithsonian. The panel said the facility should not become a "home for congratulation." The inclusion of that sneering statement suggests that someone on the panel wanted the Smithsonian to become a court in which the United States and Western civilization in general can regularly be put on trial.

Good history, of course, isn't cheerleading. But neither does it consist of condemning earlier generations because they didn't live up to the politically correct standards of the present. Some of the best history consists of unadorned facts, presented in their context. That is what the National Archives, to its credit, has produced.

IN MEMORY OF RICHARD SITER, U.S. NAVY

HON. GERALD B. H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 1995

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, as Memorial Day approaches again this year, many people and families around this Nation prepare weekend trips, picnics and barbecues. They can do so because of the selfless service and sacrifice of the millions of men and women who have served in the armed forces throughout our history. These people defend and provide the very freedoms we enjoy everyday, not to mention those luxurious moments we look forward to spending with loved ones on days like Memorial Day.

However, for a great deal of Americans, Memorial Day takes on a much more personal meaning, a reminder of the loss of a loved one. It is a time when millions of Americans reflect on the memory of a loved one who made the ultimate sacrifice on behalf of our nation and our freedoms. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this time to pay tribute to the service of one such American hero from the town of Philmont, NY in my congressional district, Lt. Richard Siter, U.S. Navy.

In the summer of 1992, Lieutenant Siter was stationed aboard the air craft carrier, *USS John F. Kennedy* off the coast of Puerto Rico. Richard was a radar specialist in the Navy's air division and was assigned to an E-C2 Hawkeye aircraft. On July 31, 1992, Lieutenant Siter and the four other members of the five man crew, were flying over the waters of the Atlantic, well north of Puerto Rico, comprising the defense of our eastern shore. Upon their return flight to the *USS John F. Kennedy*, the five members of this Hawkeye crew would suffer a terrible accident. Their craft went down 75 miles north of Puerto Rico with no survivors. Tragically, the body of Lieutenant

Siter and his fellow crewmen were never found.

Mr. Speaker, these are the people we should hold near and dear to our hearts as this Memorial Day draws near. As we celebrate the golden anniversary of the end of World War II and remember the thousands who gave their lives in that monumental war, let us not forget those, like Richard Siter, who put their lives on the line daily to provide the blanket of freedom beneath which our Nation and our way of life has thrived.

At this time, Mr. Speaker, I would ask that you, and all Members, join me in paying tribute to the service of Lt. Richard Siter and send our condolences to his family. While they suffered through the initial uncertainty of his whereabouts, they can be bolstered by the certainty that Richard is indeed counted amongst great Americans. May he be both in our hearts and our minds this Memorial Day and always.

TRIBUTE TO JAMES J. MARTIN AND RALPH KERMOIAN

HON. BILL BAKER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 1995

Mr. BAKER of California. Mr. Speaker, in a few days, two of California's most outstanding educators will retire after years of effective public service.

Both James J. Martin and Ralph Kermoian have served the Lafayette School District for 25 years. Dr. Martin is currently serving as superintendent of the district, and Mr. Kermoian is assistant superintendent. Over the years, they have filled many other roles in educational administration.

As of July 1, these dedicated men will leave the Lafayette School District to pursue other ventures. Their presence will be missed by the thousands of present and former students who have benefited from their dedicated stewardship of Lafayette's schools.

It is a pleasure for me to join with the entire Lafayette community in thanking James Martin and Ralph Kermoian for all they have done to enhance learning in the East Bay region. Bestowing the precious gift of knowledge on young minds is both a challenge and a vital need, and James and Ralph deserve much credit for their roles in preparing future generations for tomorrow. I am most pleased to recognize them in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

IN COMMEMORATION OF THE 125TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF PIO NONO COLLEGE AND HIGH SCHOOL AND THE 50TH AN- NIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF DON BOSCO HIGH SCHOOL

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 1995

Mr. KLECZKA. I would like to commemorate the 125th anniversary of the founding of Milwaukee's Pio Nono College and High School and the 50th anniversary of the founding of my alma mater, Don Bosco High School.

For more than a century, quality Catholic education has been available on Milwaukee's South Side thanks to the traditions forged by Pio Nono College and High School and by Don Bosco High School. Although these two outstanding schools have since merged to become Milwaukee's Thomas More High School, the standards of excellence and commitment to Catholic principles which they established remain as strong and true as ever.

Pio Nono College was founded in 1870 and initially trained young men in music and teaching. For a time, Pio Nono stood as one of this country's foremost centers of Catholic liturgical music. As the educational needs of the Milwaukee diocese evolved, the focus of Pio Nono changed. Over the years, Pio Nono was transformed into a boarding and day school for young men, later into the St. Francis Minor Seminary, and by 1965, into Pio Nono High School. Throughout these changes, Pio Nono's commitment to providing quality Catholic education never wavered.

By the mid 1940's, the need arose on Milwaukee's South Side for a high school serving young men who sought a Catholic education, but who were not called to join a seminary. In 1945, Don Bosco High School was founded in response to that need. For the next two and a half decades, Don Bosco High School, under the guidance of the Marianist order of priests and brothers, prepared scores of Milwaukee's young men for the lifetime of challenges that lay before them. I am very proud to be among those members of our community who received their scholastic and spiritual foundation at Don Bosco.

By the late 1960's, the needs of the Milwaukee diocese had again changed, and in 1972, these two institutions were merged into Thomas More High School. This year, as we celebrate the 125th anniversary of the founding of Pio Nono and the 50th anniversary of the founding of Don Bosco, we can be proud that the traditions of those outstanding schools are being carried forward into the future by Thomas More. The alumni of Pio Nono, Don Bosco, and Thomas More owe a debt of thanks to the men and women, past and present, who cared enough to make quality and affordable Catholic education available to our community.

TACOMA AMENDMENT TO H.R. 961 CLEAN WATER AMENDMENTS ACT OF 1995

HON. BILL EMERSON

OF MISSOURI

HON. GREG LAUGHLIN

OF TEXAS

HON. RANDY TATE

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 1995

Mr. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, my colleagues and I rise today to supplement the discussion we and several of our distinguished colleagues had on May 11, 1995. We were successful in amending H.R. 961, the Clean Water Amendments Act of 1995. During the debate, Mr. Emerson offered his amendment, and then accepted the substitute to his amendment that was offered by Mr. Laughlin and Mr. Tate. The substitute for the amendment is called the Tacoma amendment and is described as follows.

The amendment would resolve the uncertainty in regulation of hydroelectric projects caused by the U.S. Supreme Court's recent decision in PUD No. 1 of Jefferson County et al. Versus Washington Department of Ecology et al., known as the Tacoma case. In Tacoma, the Supreme Court ruled that State water quality agencies under section 401 of the Clean Water Act may determine whether a hydroelectric project qualifies as a designated use of a water body, prescribe flow conditions for the project, and impose conditions on the project under either State water quality standards for any other appropriate requirement of State law.

The Tacoma case brings section 401 of the Clean Water Act into conflict with the comprehensive licensing process already administered by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission [FERC] under the Federal Power Act [FPA]. Under the FPA, FERC exhaustively evaluates and balances all public values affected by a project in a lengthy and comprehensive process that requires a minimum of 5 years to complete. The considerations examined thoroughly by FERC include all aspects of water quality as well as a need for power, irrigation, flood control, recreation, effects on Indian tribes, effects on Federal lands, endangered species concerns, and effects of fish and wildlife habitat.

Thus, the problem with the Tacoma case is two-fold. First, it creates duplication by allowing for 50 mini-FERC processes at the State level to be added to the already costly and burdensome process before FERC. Second, it potentially leaves hydroelectric licensing conditions in the hands of agencies that are charged with maintaining only one value, namely water quality.

In recognition that hydroelectric development frequently presents conflicts among competing societal values, there must be an ultimate arbiter that resolves such conflicts on the basis of weighing and balancing all interests. FERC is charged with filling that role under Federal law. If licensing conditions are left in the hands of water quality agencies who have no responsibility to the overall public interest it is inevitable that licensing decisions will be made on the basis of environmental impacts alone.

The amendment is a compromise approach to the Tacoma problem which is supported by the hydroelectric industry. It uses as departure point the fact that the Supreme Court in Tacoma explicitly left open the question of what happens when section 401 conditions conflict with licensing conditions chosen by FERC. The amendment would allow State water quality agencies to exercise the broad reach of authority under Tacoma, but State-imposed conditions would yield in situations where FERC finds inconsistency with the purposes and requirements under the Federal Power Act. These situations should be rare.

The Tacoma amendment is not a perfect solution for the hydroelectric industry, but an attempt to meet the States halfway. As directed by Chairman SHUSTER at the full committee markup of H.R. 961, representatives of the hydroelectric industry have met with the National Governors Association and the Western States Water Council in an attempt to achieve a consensus approach. These efforts have not been successful; nor have State interests come forward with any alternatives of their own. Resolution of the Tacoma issue is

essential to the continued viability of hydroelectric resources since the majority of existing projects will undergo relicensing, and therefore section 401 certification, within the near future.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE ENFIELD SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION COUNCIL VOLUNTEERS IN EN- FIELD, CT

HON. NANCY L. JOHNSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 1995

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride and respect that I rise to commend the many students, parents, educators, and professionals who are members of the Enfield Substance Abuse Prevention Council and will be honored for their efforts to raise community awareness of substance abuse.

This evening, at Enrico Fermi High School, the council will be hosting a celebration of youth to recognize the dedication and accomplishments of the volunteers, both children and adults, who have volunteered their time, energy, and experience to causes or projects whose mission is related to substance abuse prevention.

Substance abuse prevention is critical to the health and prosperity of all citizens, and I express my appreciation to all of the volunteers who have worked together and daily demonstrate their commitment to the quality of life in Enfield, CT.

A TRIBUTE TO ROBERT WIENS

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 1995

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention the fine work and outstanding public service of Mr. Robert Wiens of Redlands, CA. Bob, a dedicated professional and longtime community activist, has retired as the president and chief executive officer of Redlands Federal Bank after 38 years of service to Inland Empire. A tribute dinner will be held in his honor on June 17 with the proceeds of the event going to the Inland Empire Habitat for Humanity.

Bob Wiens graduated from the University of Redlands in 1956 and later attended Indiana University's Graduate School of Savings and Loan. Following graduation, Bob went to work at Redlands Federal Bank where he spent almost the next 40 years of his professional life, moving up the professional ranks and leaving an indelible impression upon the bank and the local community. In his first 27 years with Redlands Federal, Bob served as a bank teller, manager of the Beaumont and Yucaipa branches, corporate secretary, treasurer/controller, and executive vice-president. In 1983, Bob became president and chief operating officer, and 3 years later, became president and chief executive officer. Bob became chairman, president, and chief executive officer in 1992.

To say the least, Bob Wiens has played an extraordinary and critical role in our community. Since 1976, he has served in numerous

capacities with the California League of Savings Institutions, as well as the Institute of Financial Education and Financial Managers Society. In addition, he has actively served with the University of Redlands board of Trustees, the Redland Symphony Advisory Board, San Bernardino County Homeless Coalition, Inland Action, and the Inland Empire Economic Council. He has also been integrally involved with the Redlands Chamber of Commerce, the

Redlands Community Hospital Foundation, the University of Redland National Alumni Association, and the First Presbyterian Church of San Bernardino.

I have known Bob and his lovely wife, Marion, for many years now. They are two of the truly outstanding and dynamic individuals in our community who day in and day out make a difference in our community. It's only fitting that the local chapter of Habitat for Humanity

is planning to build a house in Bob's name in Redlands in the Redlands area in 1995.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, and Bob's family and many friends in recognizing his many fine achievements and selfless contributions. Over the years, Bob Wiens has touched the lives of many people and it is only fitting that the House of Representatives recognize him today.